


MADISS, Norman

DRAWER 22

SCULPTORS-M
(BUSTS)

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Statues of Abraham Lincoln

Norman Maness

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



LINCOLN IN SAPPHIRE

MERMOD · Jaccard · KING

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN SAPPHIRE

Value, \$250,000.

Sculptured from a rough blue sapphire weighing 2302 carats.

The largest known sapphire in the world.

Weight now, 1318 carats (approximately 8½ ounces).

Measurements, 2 9/16 inches high, 1¾ inches wide, 2 inches deep.

Artist, Norman Maness, counselled by Mr. Merrill Gage.

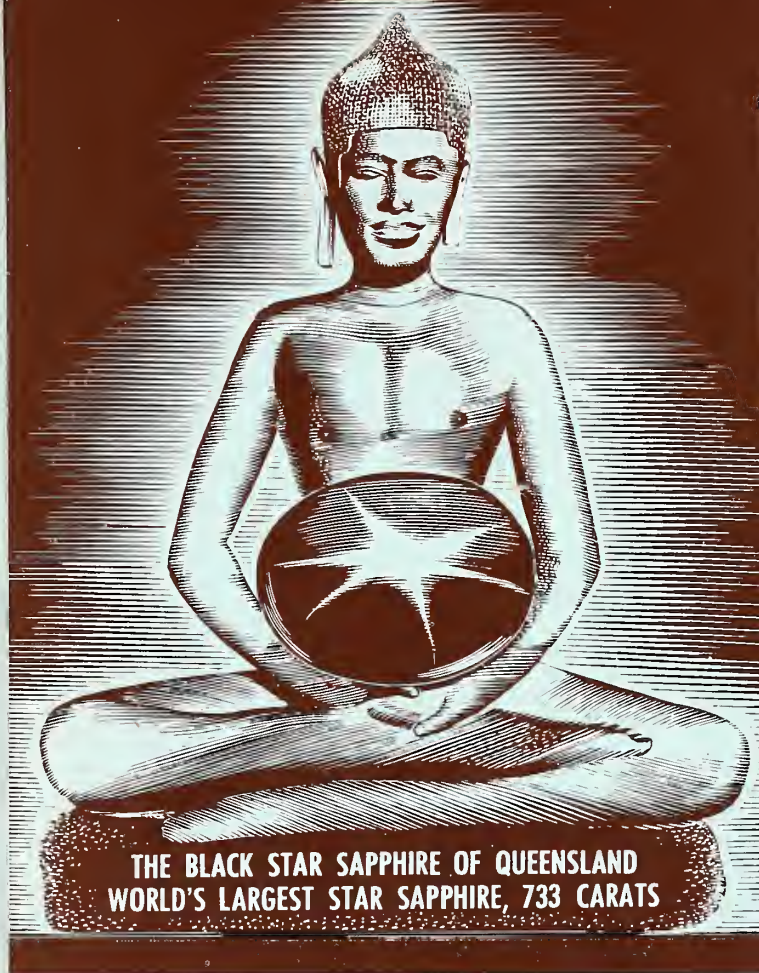
Obtained after a year of negotiations through a United States importer who found it in the collection of a wealthy rancher in Queensland, Australia, where it had been for fifteen years, this deep blue stone, the largest in the world, was transformed into a dedication to a man who is a symbol of the American ideals of democracy. The intent was to create a perpetual reminder to our children of the opportunities to be achieved by a man of poor means in a country of freedom and refuge from fear. Abraham Lincoln has been perpetuated in almost every manner, but never before has he been carved in sapphire.

The artist, Norman Maness, was advised and counselled by Merrill Gage, professor of sculpture at the University of Southern California, who studied under the famous sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, the creator of the Lincoln head on Mt. Rushmore in the Dakota Hills. On 9 plastic models the exact size and shape of the original stone, trial carvings were made which were then duplicated, step by step, on the original gem. The job was a precarious one requiring almost two years, from November 7, 1949 to September 20, 1951, to complete. Tiny drills the size of a dentist's tool were used, and, because of the hardness of the sapphire stone, only diamond could be used to penetrate it.

The stone will tour the United States and will be displayed at the leading jewelry stores to enable all those who are interested to view it. Its eventual destination will be an American museum.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

- Q. What determines whether a sapphire crystal will produce a star?*
A. Only actual cutting of a cabochon with its base perpendicular to the main axis of the crystal.
- Q. What are the parallel lines sometimes seen in star sapphires?*
A. Crystal growth lines. They form a hexagonal pattern, but in some finished stones only part of this pattern is visible.
- Q. Do the crystal growth lines cause the star?*
A. No. Though they are indirectly related to the star.
- Q. If a star sapphire is cut into pieces, will each piece show a star?*
A. Yes, provided each piece is cut cabochon with its base parallel to the present base of the stone.
- Q. What is the romantic background of stars?*
A. One of the oldest known gems, highly prized by ancient Hindus, mysterious and fascinating legends have connected it with falling stars, The Star of Bethlehem, etc., but always considered a lucky stone, warding off evil.
- Q. Who own the finest star sapphires and rubies known?*
A. The maharajas and potentates of the Orient. The rarest specimens are revered and have never been permitted to leave India.
- Q. Are gem star sapphires free from flaws?*
A. No. Stones without some internal markings and flaws are practically unknown.
- Q. What are the best conditions for observing the star?*
A. With a single direct light stronger than the surrounding light.
- Q. What is the best light?*
A. Sunlight. But any source of light will do.
- Q. Why is more than one star sometimes visible in a stone?*
A. A star is seen for each light striking the stone.
- Q. When is the star properly centered?*
A. When the light is perpendicular to the base of the stone.
- Q. How can a properly centered star be thrown off center?*
A. By light striking stone at an angle.
- Q. In what direction is star thrown by light striking obliquely?*
A. The star shifts away from the light. Movement of the light causes shifting of the star.
- Q. What does this prove?*
A. The star obeys the optical laws of reflection.
- Q. Does the contour of the stone effect the movement of the star?*
A. Yes. The flatter the cabochon, the greater the mobility of the star.
- Q. Why is the star more prominent in opaque stones?*
A. The opaque stone reflects more light than a transparent one.
- Q. Why are backs of star sapphires usually unpolished?*
A. Prevents leakage of light, permitting greater reflection (like back of mirror).
- Q. How do star sapphires resist wear?*
A. Sapphires are the toughest stones known. Only the diamond can scratch them. The diamond is listed on the Mohs' Scale as No. 10, and the sapphire follows with No. 9 hardness.
- Q. How heavy are star sapphires?*
A. About one-seventh heavier than the diamond.
- Q. What other stones sometimes show star?*
A. Quartz and garnet. Usually only four rays visible.
- Q. How are star sapphires and rubies used in jewelry?*
A. Rings, brooches, clips, pins, bracelets, links, studs, clasps, etc.



GEM STONES ARE LIKE PEOPLE

Precious gems such as rubies, sapphires and emeralds, as well as people, have one thing in common. No two are alike. In their creation Nature leaves traces of her handiwork which are so often erroneously referred to as imperfections. They are not. They are characteristic of even the most beautiful, the most valuable and the most famous. They serve to set them apart one from the other and give to each its own personality.

To one who knows gems, these visible variations are simply "inclusions" which, as they vary in kind or degree, affect that personality. As people vary, so do gems. Some are good and some are bad; some brilliant, others dull; some sparkling and afire, some sombre and cold.

The skill of the lapidary is most important in cutting the stone. It is his artistry which determines how much of the natural beauty of a gem will be revealed and how the little of what may detract but which must be left will be subdued and lose its importance to the glorious whole.

THE BLACK STAR SAPPHIRE OF QUEENSLAND

Millions of years in the making, the Black Star Sapphire of Queensland has captured the imagination and wonder of all gemologists and gem enthusiasts. This mysterious gem weighing 733 carats, the largest and most exquisite star in the world, was completed March 13, 1948, from a rough crystal weighing 1165 carats. It is larger than an egg and weighs almost half a pound. The black stone measures $2\frac{3}{16} \times 1\frac{27}{32}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{32}$ inches in depth. It is 170 carats larger than the previous record holder, the beautiful blue grey gem known as the Star of India in the J. P. Morgan collection in the Museum of Natural History.

The Black Star from Queensland, Australia, has a perfect asterism, or star, produced by light reflection. It is a radiant white light caught and imbedded in a gem as black as night. This phenomenon is caused by countless minute hollow tubes in the stone which reflect the light. The gem is cut cabochon, as are all star stones, and great skill is required in the cutting to have the center of the star appear in the center of the stone. In fact, it requires greater skill to cut the star sapphire or star ruby than to cut the biggest diamond or other translucent gems such as ruby, emerald or sapphire, since the star sapphire is opaque, usually hiding its imperfections from the lapidary. Consequently it took two months of planning and cutting and polishing with specially made tools to complete the beautiful Star of Queensland. There are six rays in this perfect star, and the three cross bars forming the six rays are, by tradition, known as Faith, Hope and Love. As the gem is moved, the star moves when the light strikes it producing the illusion of a vital living star moving in the luminous heavens at night. No black star sapphire has even been imitated. They are a beautiful phenomenon of nature, crystalized aluminum, known as corundum, brilliant, hard and rare. Next to the diamond, corundum is the hardest known gem mineral.

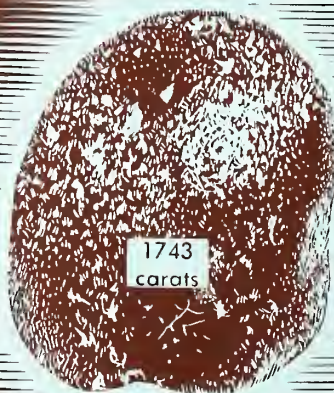
Legend has connected the star sapphire with the falling stars and the Star of Bethlehem. Ancient peoples had great faith in the power of this gem to ward off evil and bring good fortune. So much mystery surrounds this gem that even after the gemologist has explained the cause of the phenomenon of the star the mystery still remains. Today stars are in great favor especially with the stars of Hollywood. They are prized not only for their value and great beauty, but as being endowed with the rare quality of bringing good fortune and charm to the man and woman who wears them.

The Black Star Sapphire of Queensland is valued at \$300,000 and is not for sale. It will be displayed by leading jewelers all over the world after which it will be placed in a museum here in the United States.

This stone cut into
Black Star Sapphire
of Queensland,
733 carats



This stone used
for Abraham Lincoln
sculpture.



FAMOUS GIANT ROUGH SAPPHIRES

"And they saw the God of Israel, and there was under his feet as it were a paved work of sapphire stone." (Exodus 24, 10th Verse.)

In biblical days, all blue stones were called sapphires. Later, the name, "sapphire," became restricted to the most desirable hard stones from the Orient. New names, such as lapis lazuli were given to the other less rare blue stones. It is believed that the throne of God was sapphire and that the Ten Commandments were originally carved upon one of these stones. We can find many references to it as a stone of rare quality and beauty highly praised in bygone days as it is today.

A fabulous fortune in gems comes as a sequel to the discovery of the famous Black Star Sapphire of Queensland, and unfolds a story as romantic and rare as the sapphire itself. After the completion of the sculpturing, these four stones will be valued at more than a million dollars. The total weight is almost 9000 carats. Their discovery has brought world-wide attention to the subject of sapphires or corundum as mineralogists call them. These gigantic sapphires were all found in the same areas as was the Black Star of Queensland. The Anakie Sapphire Field in Central Australia has, since their discovery, become famous; so famous, indeed, that throngs of people have been seen in the vicinity searching for their fortunes. Among the masses to visit this remote spot was the wife of a miner. On September 26, 1948, Mrs. Roy McKinney was on a picnic. She went for a stroll and stubbed her toe on a huge rock weighing 1997.00 carats. Less than 300 yards from where, months before, the Black Star Sapphire of Queensland had been unearthed, the discovery caused all Queensland to buzz with excitement. United States agents purchased the lovely, clean, deep blue sapphire from Mrs. McKinney and brought it here by air in December, 1948.

Months of negotiations and considerable expense and time are necessitated to acquire stones of such importance. This was the case of the splendid specimen which weighs 2302.00 carats. An agent found it in the collection of a wealthy rancher where it had been for thirteen years. He very reluctantly parted with it at a high price. The black sapphire weighing 2097.50 and the blue one weighing 1743.00 were purchased at approximately the same time as the Black Star Sapphire of Queensland from Messrs. Harry and Roy Spencer of Queensland, who had them for 15 years.

Finding four hexagon crystal formed stones of this size and purity is extremely rare. The chemical composition must be perfectly balanced to build a stone strong enough to withstand the climatic changes and the beating to which Mother Nature subjects it through its centuries of travel. From the main deposit, these stones were worn away and washed across mountains and valleys, crushed against boulders, tossed by the winds, to come finally at rest in a soft river bed where they sank into deep sand. Now, millions of years after the river has dried they have been found as pebbles worn down smooth. Even in the very small size stones which do not crash with such force against large rocks you might find one full undamaged crystal among 10,000 stones. Semi-precious jewels, unlike the sapphire,

are generally located in their original deposit and are not subjected to the extreme conditions as sapphires are. The sapphire mine in Queensland is the remainder of what has been scattered millions of years ago and, being heavier than most other stones, has sunk into the river bed where it has lain buried until the present time.

Only one of the four rough stones, that weighing 2097.50 carats, is a black sapphire. The other three are deep blue. None of the four rough stones contain the necessary formation to show a star effect. To obtain from the rough a star sapphire as fine in quality and clear in asterism as the Black Star Sapphire of Queensland, thousands of stones must be cut. There will probably never be another one to compare with it in size. Only after several years of searching were these four rough stones found, and reliable authorities believe that it will be many years, if ever, before another one of such extraordinary size is uncovered.

Especially suited for display, their eventual destination is hoped to be a National Museum. It is anticipated that the four rough sapphires will have carved upon them a famous quotation or the portrait of a renowned personality done by a world-famed artist. They may then be viewed by all those who can gaze in wonderment and awe upon a sample of the creations of a universe begun infinite years in the past.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q. What is a black star sapphire?

A. A natural sapphire just like any of those which come from Burma or Ceylon which shows asterism or "star" effect.

Q. What is a "star"?

A. A six-rayed optical effect produced by light reflected off a star stone.

Q. Is a cabochon (convex) shape necessary to obtain a star?

A. Yes. The mirror-like effect of a convex polished surface brings out the star.

Q. Can the star effect be imitated?

Yes. Imitation star sapphires are now being manufactured. However, none are being made in black.

Q. What causes the star?

A. The star has defied scientific explanation. The optical effect is undoubtedly related to the hexagonal crystallization of the sapphire.

Q. Does the star actually exist?

A. No. Purely optical. Nothing in the stone corresponds to the star lines.

Q. How do sapphires look when found?

A. Six-sided (hexagonal) pebbles of various sizes.

Q. Where and how are star-sapphires mined?

A. Ceylon, Burma, India and Australia. Dug in shallow pits by natives.

Q. What colors are found?

A. Grey, blue, red (ruby), purple, black, and blends of these colors.

Q. What is a star ruby?

A. The ruby is a red sapphire.

Q. Can a star be cut from any sapphire crystal?

A. No. The crystal must be suitably grained and not absolutely transparent.

Lincoln Carved In Sapphire by Two Brothers

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26—(AP)—Abraham Lincoln's features have been carved in perpetuity in a 1,318-carat sapphire valued at \$250,000 and owned by James and Harry Kazanjian, of Los Angeles.

The "Lincoln in Sapphire" has just been completed in black with a few indistinguishable touches of deep translusion blue. It was carved during two years of work from one of the five largest known sapphires in existence.

Three of the other gems will be carved likewise, probably into the likenesses of Andrew Jackson, George Washington and Henry Ford, to provide a series of "Great Americans in Sapphire." The sapphire bust of Lincoln is not for sale. It was carved by Norman Maness, steel engraver and die maker.

Fifth Gem Star

The fifth of the five large gems, "The Star of Queensland," was polished into a star sapphire and is on tour of the United States.

The sapphire, of the corundum family, ranks second to the diamond in hardness, and Maness used diamond grit to shape the head and features. He employed tiny wheels 1/64 inch in diameter for the finishing touches.

The Kazanjian brothers are of Armenian ancestry and, prospering in this country, wished to do something worthwhile with their spectacular gems, which they obtained from Queensland. They say Lincoln and Jackson always have been their heroes and that Ford stands as the symbol of initiative.



LINCOLN IN SAPPHIRE—

This 1,318-carat sapphire head of Abraham Lincoln has been carved from one of the five largest known sapphires. It is valued at \$250,000 by its owners, James and Harry Kazanjian, Los Angeles. They plan to have similar heads of Andrew Jackson, George Washington and Henry Ford made from other sapphire. (AP Wirephoto)

LINCOLN LORE

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July 14, 1952

LINCOLN CURIOSITIES IN ART

This compilation of references to Lincoln curiosities in art was suggested by the wide publicity recently given to the story of a precious stone, valued at \$250,000, cut in the image of Abraham Lincoln. Although it may excel in money value other artistic efforts to produce unique portraits of the President, some of the works have called for just as much artistic skill and labor in their respective fields of creative art.

Cement

An amateur in the sculpturing field, Fritz Henkels of Santa Monica, Calif., has made among other studies an heroic figure of the enduring Lincoln out of cement. Of course, a little sand was mixed in to make the cement behave properly.

Currency

The problem of destroying redeemed currency, badly soiled or mutilated, was at one time achieved at the United States Treasury by the process of maceration. The papier-mache resulting from this process was often made into small plaques or busts of Lincoln. The estimated original value of the currency used in these souvenirs ranged from \$7000 to \$25,000.

Flowers

Lincoln is usually presented as a homely individual and his own remarks about his plainness indicate that he accepted this general characterization. Elias Yacobiwitz, a Russian artist from Odessa, created a portrait of Lincoln in 1931 done entirely with the petals of beautiful flowers.

Hair

Lincoln once used the expression, "a hair's breadth," and another term familiar to him, "splitting hairs," is called to mind when we observe that the human hair was long ago used in the making of artistic designs. A large portrait of Lincoln, 30 x 24 inches made by embroidery with floss and human hair is still preserved.

Ivory

Carvings of Lincoln in ivory are not uncommon and of course fall into the classification of miniature curios. They should not be confused with paintings on ivory which represent another field of art expression. One of the finest of this miniature sculpture was done by Eallio.

Peach Stone

One of the most interesting miniatures in the collection of the Lincoln National Life Foundation is a peach stone carved in the form of Lincoln's head. It is an artistic piece of work done over thirty years ago by a prisoner in the Michigan State prison.

Plants

A floriculturist named Frank Olliver, living in San Francisco, made a likeness of the Emancipator out of 22,000 tiny living plants that he had grown and transplanted. The entire portrait was achieved by the use of 60 separate boxes or flats, which made the 10 by 20 foot picture portable. Silvery gray Santolina which looks like a miniature powdered Christmas tree were used for the highlights of the face.

Sand

During the latter part of the nineteenth century the sand mosaics offered an approach to artistic expression. William Smith O'Brien of Idaho Falls, Idaho by the use of colored sands poured into a bottle made a very acceptable portrait of Lincoln.

Sapphire

A sapphire of 1318 carats, the largest stone of this kind known, has been carved in the likeness of Abraham Lincoln. Norman Manness, a die maker, did the carving which took a period of two years. He had the professional advice of a Lincoln sculptor, Dr. Merrill Gage. This miniature Lincoln is owned by James and Harry Kazanjian who were once poor boys of Armenian ancestry.

Sawdust

A portrait of the railsplitter made with sawdust may seem like an anachronism, but James Swetman of Springfield, Ill., produced such a likeness. The different shades required were obtained with sawdust from maple, oak and walnut and required four weeks to complete.

Silver

Lincoln used a line from Gray's Elegy to describe his early years: "The short and simple annals of the poor." However, one of our women sculptors created a statuette eight inches high of "The Young Woodsman" which was cast in silver.

Snow

Although snow is seasonable and only available for limited periods in many parts of the country, it is likely that more Lincolns are made each winter with this substance than any other plastic material. These cold portraits of the warm hearted President may take the form of colossal heads or full length studies. Among the available photographs of many of these, a standing Lincoln made at Bangor, Maine by Valentine Hanneman, former Belgian sculptor, closely resembles a genuine work of art.

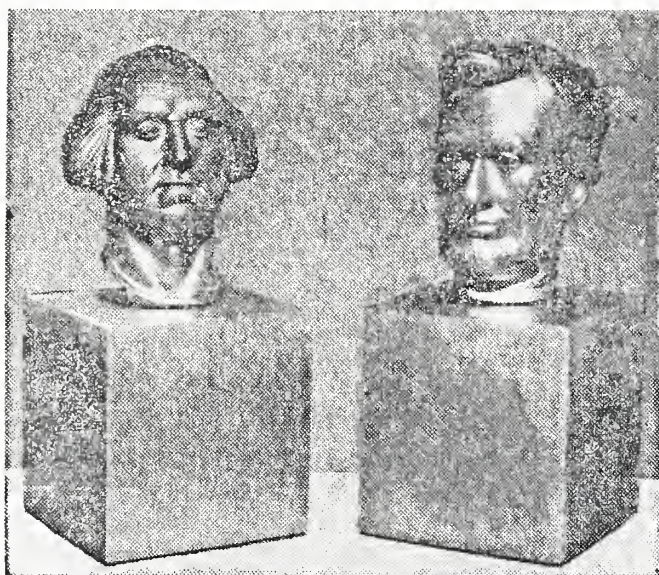
Stained Glass

Several artists have portrayed the Emancipator with stained glass, relying on the many colors available to develop their designs. Some of the places where these creations can be observed follow: Calvary Church, Pittsburgh; Catholic Cathedral, Springfield, Ill.; Central Woodward Christian Church, Detroit; Foundry Methodist Church, Washington; Howe Memorial Chapel, Evanston; Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn; St. Stanislaus Polish National Church, Scranton; Sigma Alpha Epsilon Temple, Evanston; Veteran's Administration Library, Wadsworth, Kansas.

Wax

Figures in wax of famous people were once received with great acclaim. A New York sculptor named Irvin G. Culver made a life size portrait of the enduring Lincoln about twenty years ago which was displayed in many of the larger American cities.

As might be expected, no reference is made to sculptors who have confined themselves to the usual metals, stone, wood, plaster, etc. Neither have we encroached upon the field of painters who have used various materials on which to place their studied objects, although specimens in both of these fields, sculptor and painting, have given us some Lincoln curiosities.



The finely detailed heads of Lincoln and Washington are carved in sapphires as a tribute to our country's ideals of democracy by two immigrant brothers.

Patriots Sculptured In Precious Stones

BY MARJORIE FULLMER

During the birthday month of two great presidents, Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, Chicago is fortunate in having unique sculptures of their heads in precious sapphires on public display.

Created by two immigrant brothers, they are an unusual tribute to democracy. The pair of heads are valued at half a million dollars. The Lincoln sapphire is about 2½ inches high and weighs about 8½ ounces; the Washington head, 3 inches and 7½ ounces.

They are believed to be the first successful sculptures made in sapphires. Just unveiled, with a sapphire collection touring the country, they will be on display through February at Peacock's.

THE TWO brothers Kazanjian decided to make a lasting dedication to their adopted country epitomizing the ideals of democracy.

As importers and cutters, now of Los Angeles, they chose our most famous presidents to be carved in sapphires.

Two more carvings, the heads of Jefferson and Eisenhower, are proposed to complete their series of "Great Americans in Sapphires."

THE FINELY detailed heads of Lincoln and Washington took almost two years of exacting cutting with the only other stone that could penetrate the sapphires—diamonds.

One slip on either of the carvings would have ruined them.

And both of the deep blue

sapphires are so opaque that X-rays couldn't determine how to cut them. Extensive experimentation and research on plaster casts, plastic models and on smaller sapphires was done for several years before cutting the final stones.

Models showing progressive stages are also on display.

* * *

THE LARGEST rough sapphire known was sculptured as the Lincoln head by Norman Maness. He was technically advised by a student of the famous sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, creator of the four presidents' heads on Mt. Rushmore.

The Washington head was cut by Harry B. Derian, who came to this country on an art scholarship. Both of the heads are mounted on 14-carat gold bases.

Carving of Washington in Sapphire Completed

Likeness of Father of Country Joins That of Lincoln in Gem Merchants' Collection

BY ED AINSWORTH

Now George Washington has joined Abraham Lincoln among the immortals in the series "Great Americans in Sapphire."

Completion of the carving of the head of Washington in a gigantic gem stone was disclosed yesterday by James and Harry Kazanjian of Los Angeles, the owners. Lincoln was completed more than a year ago.

The Washington head weighs 1056 carats, the Lincoln head 1318 carats. Neither is for sale. Eventually, both are intended for a national museum.

Tokens of Appreciation

The Kazanjians, Armenian immigrants who have become successful gem merchants, are creating the "Great Americans" group to show their appreciation of what America has done for them.

An extraordinary feature of the carving of the tiny, 2-inch-high Washington head is that the technical adviser also was responsible for creating the 60-foot-high head of Washington on Mt. Rushmore, S.D., the largest Washington carving in the world. Lincoln Borglum, who finished the Mt. Rushmore Memorial after the death of his father, Sculptor Gutzon Borglum, has made numerous trips to Los Angeles from his home in Beeville, Tex., to advise in the delicate task.

Own Four Big Stones

The actual carving of the sapphire, which has taken near-

ence, will be the third to join Lincoln and Washington, and it is probable that President Eisenhower will be the fourth.

"This is one way we can show our appreciation of this country," James and Harry Kazanjian said yesterday. "We feel that an everlasting tribute to the men who gave America its beginnings and its soul and its principles of freedom is our contribution to good citizenship."

Uses Up Diamond Tools

Derian, a sculptor, jewelry designer and artist, wore out 72 diamond tools during the carving. Seven models were made "along the line" as the work progressed. Chief bases for the carving were Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington and Jean Houdon's bust.

Now, work will begin on Thomas Jefferson. All of the giant sapphires used for the "Great Americans" series have come from Queensland, Australia.



TRIBUTE IN GEMS—Carving of George Washington, right, just completed, joins that of Abraham Lincoln, completed a year ago, in gem collection of James and Harry Kazanjian. Both were carved from huge sapphires owned by the brothers, who contemplate making two others. The new carving is work of Harry B. Derian.

Times photo

DA Brown Shalter

(Continued from page 8)

quotations accompanied by a Lincoln photograph made at about the time of each quotation.

Each kit comes in a large envelope (see illustration of page 8) accompanied by an information sheet for the television station and by a suggestion sheet for your use in presenting the material to appropriate station personnel.

50 of these kits are available on a free-of-charge loan basis. Please request a kit only if you feel it will be used. And please return the kits promptly after use, so that they will be available to others.

Don't overlook the great popularity of television. The Lincoln displays pictured and described in the following pages, lend themselves well to this medium.

Remember, too, the Company's own half-hour television show, "Meet Mr. Lincoln," which will be seen on NBC the night of February 11. You will be hearing more details about this in the near future.

Radio

New this year to the available supply of Lincoln material for radio is a tape-recording in which Mr. Lincoln is memorialized in the words of the Indiana Supreme Court. After the first wave of grief swept the nation following Lincoln's assassination the Indiana Supreme Court, on June 20, 1865, adopted a resolution expressing the people's deep hurt and sorrow. The tape-recording, prepared for the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission, brings to life the Court's memorable words. The cost is \$2.50 per tape, and tapes are available through Agency Supply. Allow 3 weeks for delivery.

Among the Company's most popular items for radio broadcast are the two transcribed Lincoln talks by Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director Emeritus of the Foundation. These talks have proven to be excellent public-service features, particularly on Lincoln's birthday. History classes in high schools and elementary schools also appreciate an opportunity to make use of the recordings.

Both talks, which are designed for 15-minute programs, are on a single transcription disc, thus offering the station a choice of either subject. On one side, Dr. Warren speaks on "The Eloquence of Lincoln." This 13-minute 25-second talk reveals and explains the origin and evolution of the Gettysburg Address and other outstanding Lincoln orations.

The second talk is "America's Darkest Day," 12 minutes, 25 sec-

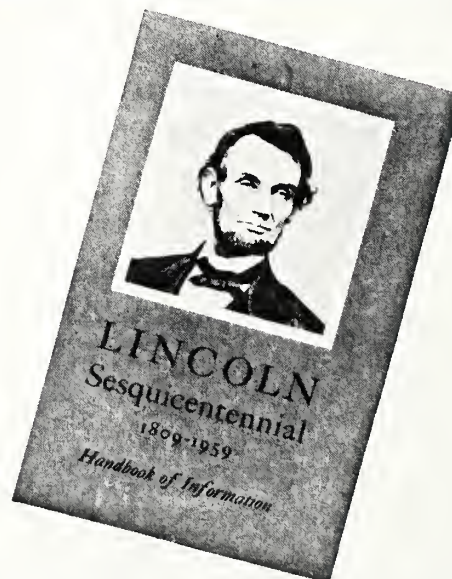
(Continued on page 10)

Lincoln in Sapphire — An Unusual New Display



LNL's newest display item is this replica of a striking Lincoln likeness carved in dark blue sapphire. The original gem (1318 carats), is valued at \$250,000. It took artisan Norman Maness two years to carve, and is housed in the Kazanjian Foundation in Los Angeles, California. The "Lincoln in Sapphire" display (shown in slightly less than actual size) comes with appropriate explanatory placards which will include your imprint. Cost of the display is \$1.50. (See page 11.)

Sesquicentennial Brochure Offers Ideas



This handy source of Sesquicentennial information (a copy has been sent to your general agent) also includes many suggestions which you may find useful in planning special Lincoln observances in your area.

REPRODUCTION OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IN SAPPHIRE

Weight.....1318 Carats
Origin.. Queensland, Australia
Color.....Dark Blue
Sculptor.....Norman Maness
Technical Advisor—
Dr. Merrel Gage

Proceeds from sale will be used
to provide scholarships for
foreign-born students in U.S.A.

Reproduction By
Kazanjan Foundation • Pasadena

This information is pasted on the bottom
of the base of the 'sapphire' bust.

no date.

BLUE HEAD of Lincoln, who in real life had black hair and gray eyes, measures 2½ inches in height. In the picture at right it is reproduced, almost twice actual size, next to a 2½-carat sapphire which has been put to a more conventional and salable use.



Sapphire Lincoln

HIS FACE IS CARVED IN A JEWEL

The craggy features of Abraham Lincoln, which have been recorded in everything from fireworks to a mountainside, recently turned up in a far rarer medium, a black sapphire. This portrait, which actually is blue, weighs 1,318 carats, took two years to carve. It is owned by James and Harry Kazanjian, Los Angeles jewelers who have sent it on a tour of the U.S. The Kazanjians also own three more of the world's largest sapphires which will become likenesses of Washington, Jackson and Henry Ford.

Lincoln Sapphire At Big Exhibition

The "Lincoln Sapphire", a carved dark blue sapphire miniature likeness of the Great Emancipator, is one of four fabulous gems valued at \$1 million which will be on display at New York's "INTERPEX '59" exhibition February 27-March 1. This stone weighs 1318 carats (roughly 9½ ounces) in its finished state.



**The "Lincoln Sapphire"
Weight 1318 Carats**

Harry and James Kazanjian, creators of the world's largest carved sapphires, will display their famous series, "Presidents in Sapphire", for the first time in New York City at the great philatelic exhibition, according to Herbert Rosen, chairman of the project. The presidents chosen to be so honored are Lincoln, "the Great Emancipator"; Washington, "the first great voice of democratic action"; Jefferson, "who believed in the sovereignty of the people"; and the Eisenhower, "the greatest living American".

The four rough stones used, valued now at \$250,000 each, originally had a total weight of 9000 carats or about four pounds. Months of preparation and research preceded the



LINCOLN

By **HAROLD N. HUBBARD**
Staff Writer **PSN (2/9/88) (A-3)**

PASADENA — The White House will be the permanent home of four heads of presidents carved from the largest sapphires in the world, the Pasadena-based Kazanjian Foundation announced this week.

The sculptured heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Dwight D. Eisenhower, the first ever made from sapphires, were completed in 1957 and presented at the time to the people of the United States as a gift from the foundation.

The heads have been displayed in many places around the world and were at the Smithsonian Institution for 20 years. The foundation recently put them in a vault and began looking for a permanent and appropriate home for them.

James Robert, president of the American Studies in Washington, a part of Radio America, suggested to Michael

JEFFERSON (in progress)



HEADING TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Pasadena's Kazanjian Foundation to present sapphire busts to Reagan



WASHINGTON

Kazanjian that the White House keep them.

Kazanjian, eldest son of the late James Kazanjian and now president of the Kazanjian Foundation, said he, other family members and some of the foundation's trustees will place these "crowning jewels of America" in the custody of President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy at 2 p.m. today at the White House.

The Reagans probably first saw the heads when they toured California while he was governor. The foundation used proceeds from tours to provide scholarships for foreign students to attend USC, Occidental College and UCLA.

When James Kazanjian established the foundation, he said he wanted to help foreign students to get an education and become good Americans and that he wanted to do something beautiful and everlasting for his adopted country.

The presidential sapphires were carved from the four largest of five uncut stones,

the fifth being the Star of Queensland, all owned by the late James Kazanjian and his brother, Harry. The stones were from the Anakie sapphire fields of Queensland, Australia. Uncut, they weighed from 1,165 carats to 2,302 carats. Three are blue; Eisenhower's is a black star sapphire.

The cost and difficulty of carving the very hard sapphires makes it unlikely more will be carved. It took years to develop the special diamond-tipped tools needed for the job and to experiment on carving stones of lesser value before the long, tedious and expensive carving of the heads could start. The work began in 1949 and was completed in 1957.

Writing about the "crowning jewels of America," Mrs. James Kazanjian said, "They are a national heritage of jewels which time cannot destroy — sapphires are forever indestructible. Millions of years from now these carvings will be as clear and remain as beautiful as they are today."

EISENHOWER



Getting a final home — The four sculptured heads shown were carved from four of five large sapphires owned by James Kazanjian, the founder of the Pasadena-based Kazanjian Foundation. The heads are pictured as they appeared during production, with the Jefferson head not quite finished. All four of the heads (which have since been completed) will be presented to President and Mrs. Reagan today in Washington, D.C.

Pasadena. Kazanjian foundation

Phoning from New York Monday, Michael Kazanjian said first lady Nancy and President Reagan spent some 15 minutes in the White House library Friday visiting with the Kazanjian family and trustees of the Kazanjian Foundation. The occasion was the placement in the White House of the Kazanjians' four heads of American presidents carved from large sapphires.

"My father (the late James Kazanjian) would be very happy to know that the sculptures made as a gift to the American people and as a tribute to their adopted country were in the White House for permanent safekeeping," Kazanjian said.

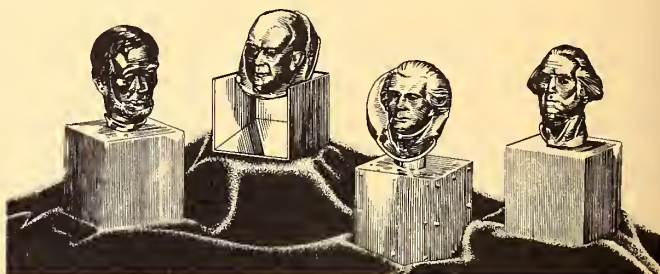
Called the "crowning jewels of America," since this country can have no crown jewels, they will be exhibited in the Oval Office. PSN 12/15/88(8-5)

THE
KAZANJIAN
FOUNDATION



THE
KAZANJIAN FOUNDATION
PRESENTS
THE CROWN JEWELS OF AMERICA
THE PRESIDENTS IN SAPPHIRE

Our nation's glory and wealth in large part is in the great men who have protected our liberty. In creating the Presidents in sapphire the Kazanjian family has had the privilege of portraying some of the presidents in beautiful everlasting gems. Truly they are the crowning jewels of America.



On January 26, 1957 the four presidents in sapphire and the star of Queensland were created for the enjoyment and benefit of the people of the United States by Harry and James Kazanjian of Pasadena, California. The foundation was established at that time to take custody of the gems and to protect and preserve the Presidents in Sapphire for posterity.

George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and Dwight D. Eisenhower are the presidents represented. The carving of each was a delicate and complicated task.

These busts and the celebrated Star of Queensland, a 733 carat star sapphire, were created from the five largest sapphires in the world. All five were then presented through the Kazanjian Foundation to the people of the U.S. in perpetuity, displayed for 18 years in the Smithsonian Museum.

The Foundation is a charitable, non-profit organization established to support scientific, artistic, cultural and other achievements and especially to provide scholarships for worthy American and foreign born students studying in the United States.

The foundation takes great pride in preserving gems of such magnitude as the carved sapphires for the American people. They are a national heritage of jewels which time can not destroy, as sapphires are forever indestructible. Millions of years from now these carvings will be as clear and remain as beautiful as they are today.

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THE BLACK STAR OF QUEENSLAND

Known to be the largest star sapphire in the world, it has been displayed across the American continent in fine jewelry houses and museums. Harry Kazanjian and William Rudnick cut the stone which was completed on 13 March 1948. Weighing 733 carats, it is 170 carats larger than the 563.35 carat Star of India in the J. P. Morgan collection in New York's Museum of Natural History.

To better understand the impact this sapphire had on the gemological world in 1948, it is necessary to elaborate on the qualities which produce such a gem.

Sapphires have something in common with the human finger print. No two are alike. Nature leaves traces of her work, which are characteristic of even the most valuable of famous gems, and gives the material that which sets it apart from others. These traces are sometimes misinterpreted as flaws.

In gemological terms, such imperfections are simply inclusions; in their variations, they affect the degree and kind of personality taken on by a gem. Some are brilliant, others dull and lifeless; some sparkle and fire, others are cold and uninteresting.

One variety of inclusion is the asterism. In black star sapphires, the surface of the rough gem has a bronzed appearance. This phenomenon, when treated by the lapidary, is cut en-cabochon, as are all star stones. The skill involves centering the material so the star will appear in the center of the finished gem.

The three cross inclusions which are by tradition, Faith, Hope, and Love form the six rays of the star. When the stone is placed under a light source, the light produces the illusion of a living star floating in the dark heavens at night. Star sapphires are not polished on the back to avoid light escaping when viewed in such a manner.

Such is the case with the Black Star of Queensland. A perfect six rayed star, this magnificent Australian star sapphire was presented to the American nation as a patriotic gift by the Kazanjian Foundation.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN SAPPHIRE

Weight of the rough stone 2302 carats

Weight of the carved stone. 1318 carats

Dimensions —

2 $\frac{5}{16}$ inches high, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, 2 inches deep

Origin. Queensland, Australia

Color. Dark Blue

Sculptor Norman Maness

The Lincoln Sapphire carving was the first of the series of Presidents in Sapphire. It was a precarious undertaking since never before had there been a carving of this magnitude in sapphire. It took six months of research and one and one-half years of training on the part of the artist to get used to the hardness of sapphire. Since no tools were available, diamond drills had to be created especially for this type of work. It took great skill and patience on the part of the artist, Norman Maness, to pioneer this work of art.

The technical advisor, Dr. Merrell Gage, is a world famous authority and sculptor of Lincoln.

The likeness is taken from a life mask by Leonard Volk in 1860.

The Abraham Lincoln Sapphire was appropriately unveiled in Springfield, Illinois, in 1951.



GEORGE WASHINGTON IN SAPPHIRE

Weight of the rough stone 1997 carats

Weight of the carved stone 1056 carats

Dimensions —

2 $\frac{9}{16}$ inches high, 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches wide, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep

Origin Queensland, Australia

Color Blue

Sculptor Harry B. Derian

Technical advisor Lincoln Borglum

The sculptor Harry B. Derian came to this country in 1947 on a scholarship, specializing in portrait sculpture.

He spent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years in experimentation and research on the carving of this magnificent gem.

An extraordinary feature of the carving of the tiny, almost 3 inch high, head of Washington is that technical advisor Lincoln Borglum was also responsible for creating the largest Washington carving in the world. This is the famous sixty foot high figure on Mount Rushmore, which he completed after the death of his father, Gutzon Borglum, sculptor of the Rushmore Memorial.

The likeness was taken from the bust of Washington by Jean Houdon and the portrait by Gilbert Stewart.

Diamond tipped drills were used in a power driven machine. The research and carving took two and one-half years to complete.



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER IN SAPPHIRE

Weight of the rough stone 2097 carats

Weight of the carved stone. 1444 carats

Dimensions —

2½ inches high, 2⅞ inches wide, 2¼ inches deep

Origin. Queensland, Australia

Color. Black (a star sapphire)

Sculptor Harry B. Derian

Technical advisor Lincoln Borglum

The likeness was derived from photographs. The research and carving took two years. This bust of Eisenhower is the largest sapphire carving and has a star visible at the base of the neck.

The Eisenhower Sapphire was unveiled by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy — Charles S. Thomas — in September of 1955 at Washington, D.C.



THOMAS JEFFERSON IN SAPPHIRE

Weight of the rough stone 1743 carats

Weight of the carved stone. 1381 carats

Dimensions —

2½ inches high, 2¼ inches wide, 2 inches deep

Origin. Queensland, Australia

Color. Cornflower Blue

Sculptor Harry B. Derian

Technical advisor Lincoln Borglum

The likeness was taken from his life-mask by John Henri Isaac Browere in 1825 and from a painting by Mather Brown. The research and carving took two years.

The Jefferson Sapphire was unveiled on the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday—April 13, 1957—at his home, Monticello, in Charlottesville, Virginia, by members of the Jefferson Memorial Foundation and of the Kazanjian Foundation.



THE LIBERTY RUBY

<i>Weight of the stone</i>	8,500 carats
<i>Dimensions</i>	5½ inches high, 3½ inches wide
<i>Origin</i>	Africa
<i>Color</i>	Ruby Red
<i>Sculptor</i>	Alfanzo de Vivanco

In this carving of our bell of Liberty, the American eagle hovers symbolically above the bell; protecting and defending our cherished national Liberty.

The eagle and bell are carved from red ruby, the eagle's eyes are blue sapphires, and the bell is framed in 50 white diamonds, one for each state. This completes a red, white, and blue theme.

It was first presented at the Museum of Natural History in Los Angeles and now reposes with the Kazanjian Foundation.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. IN SAPPHIRE

Weight of the rough stone 4180 carats
Weight of the carved stone. 3294 carats
Dimensions 4 inches high, 2½ inches wide
Origin. Queensland, Australia
Color. Dark Blue
Sculptor. Vasili Konovalenko

This remarkably sensitive likeness of the late Nobel Peace Prize winner (1984), was carved by Vasili Konovalenko. Born in 1929 in the Ukranian village of Petrovka, Konovalenko achieved fame in Russia before immigrating to the United States in 1981.

On March 20, 1984, the sapphire carving was unveiled at the Pacific Asia Museum in Pasadena, California. It is mounted on an 18 carat gold box with an inscription which reads:

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
BORN JANUARY 15, 1929, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ASSASINATED APRIL 4, 1968, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

THE NIGHT BEFORE HE DIED, HE EXPRESSED NO FEARS ABOUT HIS OWN MORTALITY. "LIKE ANYBODY, I WOULD LIKE TO LIVE A LONG LIFE . . ." HE SAID, "I JUST WANT TO DO GOD'S WILL, AND HE HAS ALLOWED ME TO GO UP THE MOUNTAIN, AND I'VE LOOKED OVER AND I'VE SEEN THE PROMISED LAND."

"I HAVE A DREAM."



MADONNA OF THE STAR IN SAPPHIRE

<i>Weight of the rough stone</i>	1100 carats
<i>Weight of the carved stone</i>	545 carats
<i>Origin</i>	Queensland, Australia
<i>Color</i>	Dark Blue
<i>Sculptor</i>	Harry B. Derian

This star sapphire, carved to depict the star of Bethlehem, shines on the Madonna and the child.

Carved by Harry B. Derian, the craftsman responsible for three of the Presidential carvings, it took nearly six months to complete.

Gifted to the Pasadena Art Museum in 1958.

FAMOUS GIANT ROUGH SAPPHIRES

A fabulous fortune in gems came as a sequel to the discovery of the famous Black Star Sapphire of Queensland, and unfolds a story as romantic and rare as the sapphire itself. After the completion of the sculpturing, the total carved weight is over 5000 carats. Their discovery has brought world-wide attention to the subject of sapphires or corundum as mineralogists call them. These gigantic sapphires were all found in the same areas as was the Black Star of Queensland. The Anakie Sapphire Field in Central Australia has, since their discovery, become famous; so famous, indeed, that throngs of people have been seen in the vicinity searching for their fortunes.

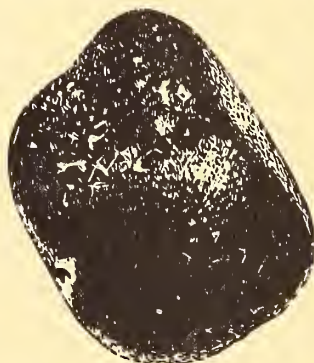
Months of negotiations and considerable expense and time are necessitated to acquire stones of such importance. This was the case of the splendid specimen which weighs 2302.00 carats. An agent found it in the collection of a wealthy rancher where it had been for thirteen years. He very reluctantly parted with it at a high price. The black sapphire weighing 2097.50 and the blue one weighing 1743.00 were purchased at approximately the same time as the Black Star Sapphire of Queensland from Messrs. Harry and Roy Spencer of Queensland, who had them for 15 years.

Finding four hexagon crystal formed stones of this size and purity is extremely rare. The chemical composition must be perfectly balanced to build a stone strong enough to withstand the climatic changes and the beating to which Mother Nature subjects it through its centuries of travel. From the main deposit, these stones were worn away and washed across mountains and valleys, crushed against boulders, tossed by the winds, to come finally at rest in a soft river bed where they sank into deep sand. Now, millions of years after the river has dried they have been found as pebbles worn down smooth. Even in the very small size stones which do not crash with such force against large rocks you might find one full undamaged crystal among 10,000 stones. Semi-precious jewels, unlike the sapphire, are generally located in their original deposit and are not subjected to the extreme conditions as sapphires are. The sapphire mine in Queensland is the remainder of what has been scattered millions of years ago and, being heavier than most other stones, has sunk into the river bed where it has lain buried until the present time.

Only one of the four stones, that which weighed 2097.50 carats is a black sapphire. The other three are deep blue and none of the three contains the necessary formation to show a star effect. To obtain from the rough a star sapphire as fine in quality and clear in asterism as the Black Star Sapphire of Queensland, thousands of stones must be cut.

This stone cut into
Black Star Sapphire
of Queensland,
733 carats

1165 carats

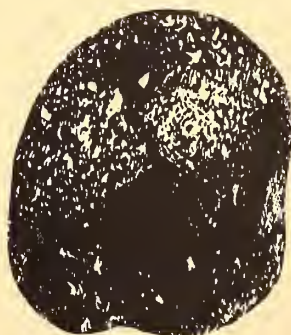
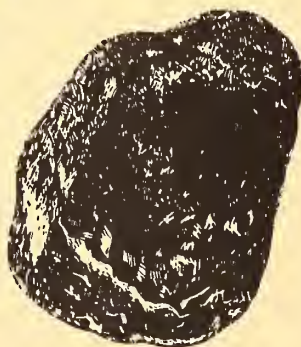


Abraham
Lincoln

2302 carats

Dwight D.
Eisenhower

2097 carats



Thomas
Jefferson

1743 carats

George
Washington

1997 carats



MADISS, POKMAN

DRAWER 22

SCULPTORS-M
(BUSTS)

